

## Announcements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Old Homestead.  
 BROADWAY THEATRE.—2 and 3.—Mr. Barnes of New York.  
 CARINO.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 DAILY THEATRE.—2 and 3.—Lottery of Love.  
 DOCKSTADTER.—2 and 3.—Mistake.  
 EDEN MUSIC.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 3.—Margaret Macpherson.  
 HARRISON'S PARK THEATRE.—2 and 3.—Waddy Goggin.  
 LYCEUM THEATRE.—2 and 3.—Lord Chumley.  
 MADISON SQUARE.—2 and 3.—Day and Evening.—Jern.  
 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—2 and 3.—Evening.—Horse  
 Show.  
 MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—2 and 3.—Legal Week.  
 NIBLO'S.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 PALMER'S THEATRE.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 SEAR THEATRE.—2 and 3.—A Midsummer Night's Dream.  
 STANDARD THEATRE.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 STINKWELL HALL.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 3TH AVENUE THEATRE.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 14TH STREET THEATRE.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 14TH AND BROADWAY.—2 and 3.—The Yee-men of the Guard.  
 3D AVE. AND 3RD ST.—American Institute Fair.  
 3D AVE. AND 10TH ST.—Gettysburg.

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## Business Notices.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and orders for regular copies of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York:

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Still, the figures so far reported show Republican gains, which, if proportionately maintained in the remaining counties, will give the State to the Republicans by a narrow plurality. The plurality for Harrison and Morton in Indiana will probably reach 4,000.

"The discipline of the road demanded that the rules be followed." This is the comment of General Manager Hain on the elevated railroad accident of Thursday night, whereby a passenger was killed. Murdered is hardly too strong a term to use. The accident (if it may be called an accident) was clearly preventable. It was the obvious duty of the guard, when he saw that the man's life was in danger, to open the gate and help him to the platform. What is the "discipline of the road" in comparison with the sacrifice of a human life? There should be a margin for the exercise of common-sense, instead of cast-iron rules to be rigidly adhered to under all conceivable circumstances. The investigation in this case ought to be thorough, and the responsibility of the company, and particularly of the guard, whose adherence to regulations caused the casualty, should be fixed in the clearest manner.

## A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The magnitude and completeness of the Republican victory are better appreciated with each day's disclosures. In every direction gains are seen. Even in Connecticut and New Jersey, outside of the few localities where the liquor interest or other corrupting influences caused loss, Republican gains are so general as to prove the success of the appeal to the public intelligence. From the Delaware River west to the Pacific Ocean, the Republican party is found stronger at every point for the issue forced upon the country by the President. Nor has the South been held solid in the presence of that issue, for no one can doubt that the mines and manufacturers of West Virginia and the shippers and other industries of Delaware had much to do with the unexpected victory in those States.

If any doubt that the tariff question turned the scale in many States, he only need consider the sweeping changes in Congressional representation. In every part of the country, the Democratic party has lost votes, six or eight in the East, about as many in the South, and as many in the West. Corruption and the liquor interest retain for that party the seat of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, but the loss of two seats in the Senate from the South insures complete Republican control of both branches of Congress. Such remarkable changes, following the heavy losses sustained by the Democrats two years ago, make it clear that the voters who have turned the scale had in mind, not only or chiefly the Administrative shortcomings of Democracy, but particularly its attempt to overthrow the protective system. Even in Minnesota, where opposition to Protection seemed so fashionable not long ago that the Free Traders hoped for a victory, the change has been so complete that a solid Republican delegation, in harmony with the President-elect and the platform of the party, has been elected.

These things will teach the politicians of both parties that it is no longer safe to be sneering or carping at the system of protection, or openly assailing it. A great many Democrats who yielded, more or less reluctantly, to the threats or the coercion of the President would now flatly refuse to vote again for the Mills bill, or for any measure of similar tendencies. In the immediate future we are likely to see a great Democratic revolution against the beaten Presidential dictator and his despised Mugwump advisers, and a turning to Mr. Randall as the only sane and level-headed leader who has not helped to bring the party into disgrace.

It will be observed, as the smoke of the conflict clears away, that the efforts of the Republican party for the cause of temperance cost it heavily, especially in the three doubtful Eastern States. The professed friends of temperance did not fail, by means of separate tickets, to defeat Mr. Miller in this State and Mr. Phelps in New Jersey, and they served the liquor interest so well in the latter State that a Democratic Legislature will now have power to repeal the Local Option and License law. In one Democratic county, where prohibition was recently voted by a large majority, two liquor-sellers have been elected to the Legislature, in part by the votes of the very Democrats who voted for prohibition. These voters cared for temperance a little, for Democracy a great deal, and for consistency not at all. But the responsibility of dealing with the liquor question will now rest with the Democratic party in that State, and to a Democratic Governor the votes of the people have given power to veto temperance measures in New York. The Republican party has the satisfaction of having made a brave, honest and manly effort, which, it appears, the voters were not sufficiently in favor of temperance to sustain.

## THE POPE OF BELGRADE.

King Milan, in order to obtain a divorce from his Queen, has established a Pope of his own. By the laws of Serbia the Consistory is an ecclesiastical court empowered to grant applications for separation of husband and wife. The King complied with the technical requirements of the case and then took the precaution of sounding the prelates in order to find out how they were likely to rule in the matter. Much to his amazement he learned that several prelates, possibly a majority of the Court, were inclined to decide against him and reject his application for a divorce. He resolved immediately to take the case out of the jurisdiction of the Consistory and to acknowledge the supremacy of the Archbishop of Belgrade, Metropolitan of Serbia. To him he applied for a decree of divorce, saluting him as "Viceroy of the Almighty on earth," invested with supreme authority over the Greek Church. The Archbishop, flattered by the King's unexpected recognition of his ascendancy over his ecclesiastical colleagues, promptly granted the decree.

The consequences of this extraordinary procedure, which recalls the vicissitudes of fortune of Henry VIII in getting rid of his wives with and without the sanction of the Pope, must be serious. Queen Natalie has been thrust aside and repudiated, because she is a violent partisan of Russia and is bent upon intriguing against Austria. With a strong Russian faction in Serbia in sympathy with her, the divorce, if obtained legally and in conformity with ecclesiastical usage, would be resented by a large body of the King's subjects. By his course of action the sovereign has alienated and sanctioned pretensions on the part of the Archbishop which will be angrily resented by the Orthodox Church. So eager was the King to obtain a divorce without being personally examined by the Consistory, that at the risk of creating a schism he recognized the Metropolitan's supreme authority in all dioceses of the Church. "Your Holiness," he said, "holds an exceptional position inside and outside the Orthodox Church." This is little less than a proclamation of Papal Supremacy.

There is no room in any branch of the Greek

Church for pretensions of such magnitude. The Russian Church, of which the Czar is the titular patriarch, will bitterly resent this usurpation of authority. The Orthodox Church of the King's own dominion will revolt against the establishment of a second-chance Papacy in Belgrade. The whole procedure involves so arrogant an assumption of absolute power that King Milan may bring about his own downfall and the establishment of a Russian regency. Certainly the divorces which Henry VIII obtained were decent and regular in comparison with this extraordinary judgment of the little Pope of Belgrade.

## THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

What use will the Republican party make of its opportunity? That is a question which is on many lips. Four years ago Democracy partisans, flushed with the excitement of victory, boasted that their party would remain in power for twenty years. Very many conservative Republicans forecasting the unscrupulous use of political patronage by the Administration could not help feeling that it would be a long time before the country would have a Republican President. The Democratic party, entrenched in the strongholds of power, could not have been dislodged this year if it had not wasted its opportunity and forfeited the confidence of the country. Will the Republican party repeat this disastrous experience? Or will it continue to command the respect and support of the American people by honest, consistent administration and wise and progressive legislation?

These are questions which Republicans even in their hour of elation and joy should ponder well. Yet, while conscious that their restoration to power brings with it heavy responsibilities, they have the inspiring lessons of their political history to encourage them to hope for a prolonged career of usefulness and popularity. The responsibilities of the future cannot be graver than those which the party had to bear when it won its first National victory in 1860. For twenty-four years it remained in power, neither neglecting its opportunities nor betraying the great interests entrusted to it. Tried as no political party in America had ever been tried before, it was equal to every demand upon its patriotism and wisdom. If there remained a Government to be handed over to the Democratic Administration in 1885, it was because the Republican party had been true to its trusts and had delivered the country from corruption and bankruptcy. But there was more; there was a Government with a well-ordered system of administration; the best Civil Service the country had ever known; a tariff that had diversified labor and multiplied industries; a banking system at once stable and elastic; a currency and a credit unrivaled in the world; and above all, an indissoluble Union, without legalistic traffic in human souls. That continuous line of Republican administration for twenty-four eventful years is the surest guarantee that the party will be equal in the future to its new obligations.

It may be premature to forecast the tendencies of Republican legislation and administration. But there are some things which the country will know instinctively. It will not doubt that if the party has secured a working majority in Congress there will be no assault, open or masked, upon American industries. The tariff may be intelligently revised and the surplus revenues reduced to the level of the actual requirements of the country, but the sources of American prosperity will not be menaced, nor the interests of foreigners promoted at the expense of home interests.

As for the next Republican Administration, the country knows in advance that it will not be a jumble of dissimulation, hypocrisy and broken pledges. The next President will not be employed in vetoing petty pension bills and insulting the wives and daughters of veterans, nor in striking impressive attitudes for the benefit of credulous admirers and substituting spurious pretences for practical reforms and businesslike methods of administration. His fisheries policy will not be dictated by the British Minister, but foreign affairs will be conducted with firmness, dignity and commanding force. The surplus revenues will not be farmed out to a syndicate of political bankers. The rebel war flags will not be returned, nor wanton warfare declared on women and children in the public service. The Navy Department will not exhaust its energies in discrediting American designers, running American shipbuilders and trafficking in foreign ideas. The Department of Justice will not be what Mr. Randall has described it under the present Administration, "a sink of injustice." These things the country already knows intuitively; and it awaits the coming of a new and better political order with a feeling of confidence and hope inspired by the honorable record of Republican administration in the past.

## ANOTHER WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

The Whitechapel murderer stands in as little dread of the bloodhounds as of the police. His eighth crime in the heart of London, or his ninth in the entire series, if the Newcastle atrocity was his work, has been committed as stealthily and as successfully as the other butcheries. He seems to have waited for a favorable opportunity when the police surveillance of the district would be momentarily relaxed. The Lord Mayor's parade apparently rendered necessary a change in the police arrangements. The force which had been patrolling the streets and alleys of Whitechapel was reduced for the night. The murderer returned to his haunts, and as if to emphasize his defiance of the police and their dogs, killed and mutilated his fresh victim almost within a stone's throw of the scenes of three of his previous assassinations. In escaping from the house where lay the fifth mutilated corpse, he must have passed by the very wall on which he had chalked after his fourth murder the words: "Fifteen before I surrender."

The deliberation and cunning with which this new crime has been planned and executed confirm the most reasonable theory that has been formed respecting the murderer. He is probably a monster of superior intelligence and sagacity, who has undertaken these horrible butcheries while suffering from some form of religious monomania. Homicidal mania does not adequately explain this long series of shocking crimes. If he were impelled by an uncontrollable bloodthirst, he would not select his victims invariably from the same depraved class. The very method of his madness suggests the reformatory frenzy of a monomaniac, who, on all other subjects, is as sane as the fattest and sleekest patrolman of the metropolitan police. It seems reasonable to infer that the murderer considers himself an executioner directly commissioned to exterminate immorality. Sir Charles Warren has made a feat of tracking him with bloodhounds. Long before that desperate expedient was thought of, the murderer himself may have fancied himself a slough-bound let loose against vice in the abandoned quarters of London. Terrorism as a method of operating against the wickedness of London may have been the ruling motive in his own

disordered brain before the detectives in their extremity sought to terrify him.

The London authorities appear to have been as completely baffled by the murderer in this last instance as they have been in the past. Hours elapsed before the mutilated remains were found, and the bloodhounds seem to have been as confused and helpless as their masters. Weird accounts have been published of experiments with these dogs by candlelight in the underground vaults of the Victoria Embankment, human remains being used in order to test the animals' intelligence and powers of scent. In Whitechapel the scent was either too cold or else the dogs were confused by the crossing of tracks on the pavements. The murderer had escaped more readily and with less risk of detection than before and the bloodhounds were powerless to track him down. There is every reason to expect a recurrence of these mysterious murders in the same quarter, the contemplated series of fifteen being still incomplete, and the London police being both incompetent and demoralized. Indeed, the midnight assassinations may be imitated in other English, and even in American cities by men of disordered minds, as has frequently been the case in the annals of crime.

## THAT CABINET!

How the people of their respective States do wrangle the members of the President's Cabinet to their hearts with hooks of steel, to be sure! Whitney and Fairchild, New York, Republican plurality, 18,000; Vilas, Wisconsin, Republican plurality, 15,000; Dickinson, Michigan, Republican plurality, 23,000; Endicott, Massachusetts, Republican plurality, 32,000; Bayard, Delaware, Republican Legislature and a United States Senator.

At last accounts Garfield seems to have pulled Arkansas through. The majority is reduced, it is true, but the statement from Hominy Hill is the only member of the Cabinet who has his State behind him, and except for the fact that the American people are also behind the Pan-Electric Attorney-General and in the act of kicking, Garfield's position would be comparatively comfortable.

## APPALLING GLOOM OF THE PARSEE MERCHANT.

The election has been too much for the Parsee Merchant. He lays his head upon the desecrated bosom of "The New York Times" and bursts into a flood of tears. "That there will be," he wails, "an economic revolution of such intensity that it will deluge this land with bankruptcies and ruin for years as clear as the sun at noonday. Come, come, Brother Moore, cheer up. Your doll is stuffed with sawdust, and no mistake; but what possible use is there in such drivel as that? You have more brains than most people suppose. You are really a man of parts, and you ought not to talk as if you were reduced to the level of 'The Times,' and raised only by the merest rudiment of intellect above the beasts that perish. The country will not object if you keep your magnificent promise and are 'found in future as in the past' in the foremost ranks of tariff reform. It is not as all probable that you will be put in front even if you carry out the dreadful purpose conveyed in this portentous threat: 'There shall not be a hidden tariff and monopoly trick, be it on an anchor or a needle, that I will not expose, as I have done during twenty-one years.' But if you only knew it, you are in grave danger of seeing pedestrians rush in shoals to the other side of the street from that on which you are walking. It is not altogether your fault, Mr. Moore, if the people don't take you quite at your own valuation. The country surely will be surprised if, at some far distant day we sincerely hope, it should make the cheerful discovery that it could outlive the author of the Mills bill.

When Governor Hill's second elective term expires, January 1, 1893, he will have held the office for seven years—a longer period than any Governor since Daniel D. Tompkins, who occupied it for ten years from 1807 to 1817. The only other incumbency in the history of the State which has been longer than Hill's will be that of George Clinton, whose amazing